

FRENCH LOSSES IN THE CRIMEA.—Dr. Scrive, who

as Physician-general in the French army during the last war with Russia, has just published a book which contains a painful account of the losses and sufferings incurred by the French troops landed in the East, but particularly of those engaged in the siege of Sebastopol. — Of 309,278 officers and men sent from France during that short war, 200,000 entered the hospitals, and were treated professionally, 50,000 for wounds received in action, and 150,000 of the diseases of various kinds contracted during the campaign. The first troops which embarked in France were attacked with cholera, which followed them to Athens, Gallipoli, Varna, and the Dobrudzista. That scourge appeared to suspend its attack for a brief period, while the French in conjunction with the British allies were making the victory of the day. On their arrival before Sebastopol the cholera again attacked them, and the receptions in the military hospitals during the month of January, 1855, amounted to nine thousand. They were chiefly treated for cholera, scurvy, frost-bites, and wounds of every description. Typhus fever shortly after appeared, but was quickly checked by the energetic treatment adopted by the French physicians. The health of the army was better during the spring of 1855, but the cholera reappeared in July and placed 4,500 men *hors de combat*. Typhus fever set in again, and added to the mortality. On the 8th of September Sebastopol was taken by the allied armies, but, nevertheless, between the 1st of September, 1855, and the 1st of April, 1856, by 145,120.

armies in the Crimea, 48,000 entered hospitals. Dr. Scrive says that the scurvy prevailed at this period, the constitution of the men being impaired through fatigue and privations. The doctor further adds that the most disastrous period of the campaign, in a medical point of view, was during the months of February and March, 1856. A violent typhus, engendered by the infection of the heaps of refuse in the camp, struck down more than 10,000 soldiers in the space of a few days. Notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the medical staff, it is said that the number of sick in hospital in proportion to the force under arms was never so great in any former

campaign. In the natural state, 83 physicians or surgeons fell victims to the devils' devices. "An enormous figure," observes the author, "when one reflects on the small number employed." The French fleet likewise suffered serious losses from sickness.

**Burke on Economy.**

A correspondent has not only drawn our attention to an extract from Edmund's speech to his cook, at Beacon's field, on the necessity of economy, but has favored us with a slip cut from an old paper of June 21, 1785. On the back of the slip we find an advertisement of "The celebrated Dr. Price's Observations on the Importance of the American Revolution, and the Means of rendering it a Benefit to Mankind; addressed to those Free States as a last Testimony of Good Will." There is also an announcement of "The Doctor's excellent Observations on Civil Liberty; and all the American Pamphlets published during and since the War." In these times of pressure and panic, when every effort should be made by all people to economize in their expenditures, the good sense of Burke's remarks, though

And now, old Dorothy, let me particularly address myself to you; to you, Dorothy, who rule the roast, and are permitted to have the government of the boiled. O, my girl! think, think upon the virtues of economy, in the busting of an hare, or in the buttering of a pig, think of the virtues of economy. Though short pie-crusts be commended by epicures, be not profuse in making them. Though high seasonings are a recommendation in many cases, yet, with you, Dorothy, let moderation, inside—

The rabbit skins and the dripping may remain your perquisites, but, believe me, believe me, O, my cook! the times, the times are out of joint, and your master has small hopes of better days. The days I have beheld with me I was a journeyman to the marquis, else I should behold no more. No, afflicting thought! I may now bellow till I am hoarse, and there is no man who regards my bawling. I look to the present ministry as a man without hope, for I foresee they are likely to remain in office till I am gathered to my fathers. I look upon the opposition, and content myself with cursing their misery and despair. O, Dorothy, Dorothy, dear Dorothy, greasy Dorothy, have compassion; I therefore beseech you, in all things let economy prevail!"

The farmers will brag as well as grumble. The weather is never just right, and there's ven's ears all heard to bewail

but after they are in, they do love to tell what famous ones they have had, and how much work did in no time at all getting them under cover. "Out in Michigan last summer," says a friend, "a number of farmers were sitting in the front of a country store, at the close of a rainy day, and telling stories about their work, and so on, when one of them took the rag off the whole of them by relating his experience: 'I say, you have all told whopping big yarns here; but I must tell you that I done one on in New York State, on the Genesee Flats, and on my father's farm. He owned a meadow just a mile long, and one morning in June I began to mow—sun about an hour

high—fifti meters right along the whole length of the field. The grass was so heavy that I had to mow down to the lower end of the field and walk, or as we say, "carry my swarth." Well, I worked on till sundown, and then quit. I just thought, as the meadow was exactly a mile long, I'd count the swaths, and I did, and here, — was *one hundred*! There, gentlemen, is what York State folks call a "big day's work." So you waked two hundred miles that day, did you? ask one farmer—

"And mowed all the while you was walking?" said another. — "So it seems," replied the great, majestic, tall

you the facts, and you can make as much of it as you can."

"THE QUEEN OF HINDOOSTAN."—The Times of yesterday leaves no doubt that this title will be added, when Parliament meets next week, to the many others in which Victoria I rejoice. Every disinterested person is pleased that the Company's old hindrum system has come to an end—tumbled to pieces from want of cohesion. Even in the matter of transporting troops across the Isthmus,

The following passage from the first leader in the Times of yesterdays seals the doom of the "Merchant Princes" in their capacity as rulers of India : "The double Government, which is the type of obstruction and circumlocution, has had its day, and must now give way to something better suited to the present time and to actual wants. We are happy to say, that as soon as Parliament meets for the dispatch of general business, the total abolition of the Company's government will be proposed

by his Ministers. India will be brought immediately under the control of the Crown and Parliament, with such a machinery of administration as shall be thought conducive to its welfare. The greatest dependency of the empire will receive the benefit of direct Parliamentary supervision and direct Ministerial responsibility. Under such a system we cannot doubt that the nation which has conquered and reconquered India will soon urge it onward, with new force, in the path of improvement.

*European Times.*

DIVISION OF TEXAS.—We find in a number of the New Orleans Picayune the subjoined editorial in reference to a subject which, from time to time, has excited much discussion :

"The subdivision of Texas into two or more States is revived in the public journals of that State. No State in the Union has increased in population and wealth, during the last few years, more than Texas. Her estimated population at this time, amounts to more than half a million, and when the next census is taken will

"Several reasons are given for a division. The great size of the State, the great dissimilarity of its parts, and the difficulty of constant communication between all parts, and one centre of government, are among the chief of them. The general political reason is the importance of increasing the strength of the South in the United States Senate, by the addition of more Senators, to check the increasing predominance of the non-slaveholder States, from the growth of free soil States in the

Northwest. The sub-division of Texas into more than four States is provided by the articles of annexation."

Some few years ago Mr. Kidwell was preaching to a large audience in a wild part of Illinois, and announced for his text, "In my Father's house are many mansions." He had hardly read the words, when an old man stood up and said: "I tell you folks, that's lie! I know his father well. He lived about fifteen miles from Lexington, in Kentucky, in an old cabin, and there ain't but one house." The meeting adjourned.